

## WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1857.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D. Lewis.

Mr. John E. Jones, No. 122 South 20th street, Philadelphia, is our general traveling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Ward, John Collins, James Dunning, J. H. Smith, R. S. Jones, Thos. B. Nick, R. W. Brown, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Watkinson, Alex. H. Carson, D. C. Murphy, Mrs. F. Swan, T. A. Smith, and F. Davis.

Mr. C. W. Jones, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general traveling agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. Jones, Dr. A. L. Cline, George Morris, and Richard L. Lark. Receipts of either will be good.

## THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.

It is generally understood that the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, in its amended form, has failed to receive the approval of the British government. It was negotiated in London last autumn. The late administration sent it to the Senate, and the Senate ratified it, after considerable hesitation, with several amendments. Thus amended, it was sent to England by the present administration, and the "Africa" brings now the news of its rejection. As the time limited for its ratification is believed to have expired, it is of course beyond the power of either government, or both governments combined, to bring it back to life. This is its brief history, none the less reliable because it is gathered from newspaper statements and probable circumstances, rather than from the official narrative of an executive document. Its fate will occasion general surprise in the United States, where it was chiefly defended on the ground that it had been made necessary by its unfortunate predecessor, the Clayton-Bulwer convention, but where it was not easy to justify it before the people upon its own independent features. We think that this surprise will be shared, to some extent, by the people of Great Britain, many of whom must have congratulated themselves that at least a partial settlement had been approached of the Central-American questions which had for a long period embarrassed the intercourse of the two countries. On both sides of the Atlantic the rejection will occasion more or less of regret in proportion as the settlement was regarded as judicious or otherwise by the people of either government, and in proportion as the disposition in any instance is more or less friendly to cordiality and good-will between the two leading commercial nations of the world. But, however it may be regarded, the result is still the same. The Central-American questions are yet unadjusted. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty remains, in the view of the United States, unexecuted. Great Britain continues her Central-American pretensions, and, while she does so, insists, with marvellous assurance, that our government is forbidden to acquire a single possession in that region of any kind whatever. Our hands are to be tied, but her hands are to be free! At our own doors she asserts the right to control our movements, and yet, at our own doors, she claims to enjoy in quiet territory and privileges whose just existence this country has always denied, and to which, unless our reading of their history is entirely wrong, no lapse of time can give her an honest title. But we do not mean now to enter upon a general discussion of Central-American affairs. We may do this hereafter. It is enough to know that the claims in that quarter of Great Britain (except as to a mere right to cut log-wood in the Belize) were contested by the United States from the beginning as wholly without foundation; that to get rid of these claims was the leading motive of the American negotiator of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; that the treaty was ratified with this full understanding, and without such understanding could hardly have received a vote in the Senate of the United States; that it was afterwards construed by Great Britain as meaning, not that Great Britain should relinquish anything in Central America, but that the United States should acquire nothing there; that after long discussions, which, during Lord Aberdeen's administration, came near being amicably settled on a basis of enduring justice, a new treaty was made in London, for scarcely any purpose under Heaven than to accomplish the execution by Great Britain of the old one; that the new treaty, having been amended (as we have said) by the Senate, was returned to England for the British approval of its amendments, and that, this approval having been refused, the treaty is now dead. The London Morning Post of April 15th substantially predicted this result in an article which we republish to-day, and the same Palmerstonian organ gives us a tolerably clear idea of the reason assigned by the British government for its somewhat unexpected decision.

The article in the Post, to which we refer, assuming as substantially accurate the version of the amended treaty which had appeared in some of the New York journals, gives us distinctly to understand that all the amendments of the Senate received the more or less ready assent of the British cabinet, with one exception, and this exception is to be found in the alteration made in that portion of one of the separate articles which has reference to a recognition of the Bay Islands as belonging to Honduras. We venture to say that no citizen of the United States who had been called to anticipate the action of Great Britain with respect to this treaty would have ever dreamed that the occasion for its rejection would have been found in this section and on this point. The claim of Great Britain to the Bay Islands is incontestably the weakest part of her whole case. Her colonization of them was directly in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, not only upon the American construction of that instrument, but upon her own construction of it. It occurred subsequently to the date of that treaty, and after she had solemnly agreed to acquire no rights and exercise no dominion in Central America. Hence it has been always regarded in this country as one of those passages in her history which it is difficult to account for, without impugning offensively her good faith, and her disposition to observe implicitly her treaty obligations. To show that we do not exaggerate on this subject, we subjoin a few paragraphs from the documents which were sent to Congress by the Department of State in 1855. In the "Statement for the Earl of Clarendon," which the American minister at London presented in January, 1854, when our government was represented there by the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, Mr. Buchanan says:

"Great Britain has not even retired from the island of Ruatan, in obedience to the convention. Here no question can possibly arise from any alleged Mosquito protection. This is clearly a Central American island, belonging to the State of Honduras, and but thirty miles distant from her port of Truxillo. If the convention plainly enforces any object whatever, this must be Ruatan. And yet Great Britain has not only continued to occupy this island, but, since the date of the convention, she has actually established a colonial government over it; and not over it alone, but, adding thereto five other neighboring islands on the Central American coast, has converted them all into the British colony of the 'Bay Islands.' Public sentiment is quite unanimous in the United States that the establishment of this colony is a palpable violation of both the letter and spirit of the Clayton and Bulwer convention."

"Ruatan is well known to be an island of great value and importance, on account of its excellent harbors, which are rare along that coast. Indeed, it has been described by a Spanish author as the key of the Bay of Honduras, and the focus of the trade of the neighboring countries. Such is its commanding geographical position that Great Britain, in possession of it, could completely arrest the trade of the United States in its passage to and from the isthmus. In vain may the convention have prohibited Great Britain from erecting or maintaining any fortifications commanding the Nicaragua canal, or in other portions of Central America; if she shall continue to exercise dominion over the 'Bay Islands.'"

And, again, in his masterly reply to Lord Clarendon, of July 22, 1854, he thus refers to the same subject:

"What are the facts of the case? When the treaty was concluded Great Britain was simply in the occupation of Ruatan, under the capture made by Colonel Macdonald. She had established no regular form of government over its few inhabitants, who, to say the least, were of a very heterogeneous character. She had then taken the first step, and this in the face of the remonstrances of Honduras, towards the appropriation of the island. No trouble could have been anticipated by the United States in regard to this island. No doubt could have been entertained that Great Britain would promptly withdraw from it after the conclusion of the treaty. Her relation towards Ruatan at this time was merely that of a simple occupant. From this occupancy it was easy to retire, and the island would then have naturally reverted to Honduras. Instead, however, of taking one step backward, the government of Great Britain has since taken a stride forward, and has proceeded to establish a regular colonial government over it. But this is not all. They have not confined themselves to Ruatan alone, but have embraced within their colony five other Central American islands off the coast of the State of Honduras. One of these, Bonacoe, says Bonnycastle, is an island about sixty miles in circumference, and is supposed to be the first white man discovered on the fourth voyage of Christopher Columbus, however in the United States that the British government had ever made claim to any of these five Central American islands previous to the proclamation announcing their colonization. Indeed, the British state-memoir nowhere asserts that any of them had ever been occupied at any period by Great Britain before their incorporation with Ruatan, and the establishment in 1851 of the colony of the 'Bay Islands.'"

"In this manner has the feeble State of Honduras been deprived of every valuable island along her coast, and this is now completely commanded by the impending power of Great Britain."

"The government of the United States view the establishment of the colony of the 'Bay Islands' in a still more unfavorable light than they do the omission on the part of the British government to carry the provisions of the treaty into effect. They feel that to be the commission of a positive act in palpable violation both of the letter and spirit of the Clayton and Bulwer convention."

These views were fully concurred in by the eminent statesman who was then Secretary of State at Washington. In his despatch of August 6, 1855, Mr. Marcy says:

"I need not express to you the surprise the President felt on learning the views of her Majesty's government, as presented to you in London, in regard to the Bay Islands, constituting what may now be looked upon as the British colony of the Bay Islands. These views are considered by this government as not only contrary to the spirit, but directly at variance with the clear language, of the convention of 1850."

"After the very cogent argument contained in your able reply to that statement, the President is unwilling to believe that the positions, rather indicated than maintained by Lord Clarendon, relative to Ruatan, will be adhered to. If a stipulation so explicit in terms, and so clearly applicable to the Bay Islands, is to be nullified by interpretation, every other provision in that instrument, so far as it imposes obligations upon Great Britain, may, in the same way, and with equal plausibility, be defeated."

"Should Great Britain refuse to withdraw from Ruatan and the other islands on the coast of the State of Honduras, her determination, in that respect, could not be regarded by the President as a non-compliance with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850. The fact that these islands are a part of Central America is so unquestionable, and the stipulations of the convention are so directly applicable to them, that there seems to be no room for raising a question of interpretation."

"After what was said to you by Lord Aberdeen, when at the head of the British government, it is to be hoped that the British pretension to hold Ruatan will be abandoned."

Similar extracts might be multiplied to the same point; and, from the allusion in the preceding extract to Lord Aberdeen, as well as one or two other allusions in the published correspondence, there is good reason to believe that this distinguished man had conceded the justice of our claim with respect to the Bay Islands, and that, had his administration continued, the whole Central-American controversy would have been amicably adjusted. However this may be, there can be no doubt whatever that, in the settled opinion of this country, these islands—Ruatan, Bonacoe, and the rest—belong of right to the republic of Honduras. The seizure of Ruatan by Colonel Macdonald, in 1841, carried no shadow of title with it, but was merely an outrage upon Honduras, whose territory was thus appropriated in a time of profound peace by a kind of filibustering foray which Honduras was not strong enough to resist. To the other portions of the "Bay Islands colony" the claim of Great Britain is even less plausible than to Ruatan. It was fitting, therefore, that, before any new treaty was entered upon between the United States and Great Britain, these "Bay Islands" should have been renounced to their lawful ownership. This was understood to have been accomplished by a separate treaty between her Britannic Majesty and the republic of Honduras, dated in August of last year, and referred to in one of the separate articles of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty which recently died in London. No such treaty with Honduras was really essential for the purpose, inasmuch as (according to the American view of the case) the islands already belonged to that republic, and it was only necessary for Great Britain to let them alone. But Great Britain and Honduras were competent parties to contract, and it was not for us to quarrel with their method of accomplishing a desirable object. Our government took for granted the restoration of the islands, and the Dallas-Clarendon treaty proceeded to its completion. We will present to-morrow (for this article is already too long) the precise paragraph of the treaty whose alteration has been made apparently the occasion of its rejection, and endeavor to explain, also, the character and probable reasons of the alteration. It will remain, then, for our readers to consider whether the change was such as to justify the rejection.

## INDIAN FIGHT.

By a private letter from an officer of the rifles stationed at Fort Thom, New Mexico, we learn that on the 11th March Lieut. Baker, with a detachment of thirty-five men of company B, of that regiment, overtook a party of eighteen Apaches, strongly protected by rocky and narrow canon, and after a sharp action defeated them, and recovered forty-two horses, which they had stolen from Señor Vidal. Lieut. B. lost two of his men—one killed instantly, and the other mortally wounded. A sergeant, a corporal, and a bugler were also wounded, and two horses were killed and four wounded by the arrows of the Apaches. The affair was regarded as quite creditable to Lieut. Baker and his men.

## GEN. CUSHING'S SPEECH.

On returning to his residence, at Newburyport, Gen. Cushing, in response to those welcoming him home, addressed them upon subjects interesting to the people of Massachusetts and the country at large. He referred, in striking and eloquent terms, to our progress in the settlement of the country, our prosperity as a people and nation, directing attention to the truths of history and the present position of affairs, as foreshadowing a glorious future. He sketched the march of settlements, almost magical, all toward the West, and dwelt upon the expansion of our boundaries by the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California, and predicting that the same overruling Providence whose decrees had thus far guided our progress would direct us in future extensions and shape our future greatness. He deemed our march onward, and certain and inevitable. He suggested to his fellow-citizens the folly of resisting, as Massachusetts had ever done, the will of Providence in our growth and expansion, and that, in spite of all the efforts of her politicians, the work had gone on, and would continue to do so, and intimated that her own interests and honor would be promoted by going with the current, instead of vainly contending against it. These suggestions of Gen. Cushing have met with great favor by the public. But our friends of the *National Intelligencer* do not yield to their cogency, but in an article of more than three columns, most classically written, attempts to break their force and resist their conclusion. It rather approves than condemns the course of Massachusetts in resisting the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California, while it deprecates all future acquisitions without reference to cause. Massachusetts would have rejoiced to have Louisiana fall into British hands, and the territory now composing the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, form a portion of a proud monarchy. She desired that Florida might remain a Spanish province, forming a shelter for our enemies, and sought to leave New Mexico and California in the hands of imbecile Mexico, to fall a prey to some trans-Atlantic power.

With all her knowledge, energy, and enterprise, Massachusetts has steadily opposed that progress which Providence has guided and shaped for our national glory. General Cushing's suggestion, that she abandon all such opposition for the future, meets the condemnation of the *Intelligencer*, in terms most civil and kind, but none the less positive and explicit. We should have rejoiced to have had that able paper as an ally in defending our country in her giant steps in the path of honor and glory, and in spreading the principles of our institutions and their blessings wherever it could be done in a manner to redound to our honor, our growth, and prosperity. The destiny of our country is onward. No opposition will stay her march, or make her halt or retreat. Like other nations, ancient and modern, we shall fulfill our destiny, and that is a more exalted and glorious one than is known to history. Our conquests are those of peace, and our rule that of law and reason, and the results are displayed in increasing the wealth and prosperity of man, in multiplying his virtues and enjoyments. He who attempts to resist waste his strength, defeats his own happiness, and benefits no portion of the human family. He who has heretofore done so should face about and march in the direction that Providence seems to have indicated for those who live under the stars and stripes. If he does not, he will fulfill his destiny by being left behind, and entitled to no share of the honor and glory which result from progress in the right direction.

## MR. DAVID WILMOT AND HIS LETTER.

The black republicans of Pennsylvania have nominated, as our readers are aware, Mr. David Wilmot, of proviso notoriety, as their candidate for governor. Mr. Wilmot has written a letter accepting the nomination, which letter has already been extensively published in many of the free States. It occupies over one column of the New York Evening Post, and, with the exception of two brief paragraphs, it is wholly occupied with the slavery question and its direct and collateral issues. There are in the State of Pennsylvania some two millions of whites, and a few thousand blacks; and yet Mr. David Wilmot, who seeks to become the chief magistrate of this great Commonwealth, has not one word to say in behalf of the interests, prosperity, and happiness of the overwhelming majority of the people of his own color; not a word about agriculture, commerce, manufactures, or those prodigious mineral deposits which have made Pennsylvania one of the marvels of the world; not a whisper as to his views on banking, public education, and internal improvements; not a hint as to his convictions of duty in regard to those great questions in which his fellow-citizens have such a large interest in their early and safe solution. The letter might with propriety have come from some insane negro worshiper on the eve of starting for Kansas under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, or it might have been issued a twelve-month ago by Jim Lane, with the certainty of producing a lively impression among the shriekers; but coming as it does from an individual who professes to be a Pennsylvanian, and who is now seeking the suffrages of his fellow-citizens for the highest office in their gift, it is a mockery and an insult.

It is with such stuff and misrepresentation as the following—we quote from the letter—that Mr. Wilmot and his black-republican friends are about to make an issue with the democracy of Pennsylvania:

"We speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men do to-day infest her highways and plunder her people—because her towns are sacked and the cabins of her settlers in flames. This peace is deceptive and insecure. It will be broken the minute that the people of Kansas make a vigorous effort to recover their rights, of which they have been fraudulently and violently deprived. The purpose of her enslavement is inexorably pushed forward. A system of ingenious and devised fraud, kindred to the system of usurpation under which she now groans, is being carried out for the consummation of this great wrong. To this end, also, the power of the federal government is basely prostituted. We are given words of fairness, but persistence in support of the wrong. Every appointee of the President in Kansas is an active co-worker in the scheme of her enslavement."

Mr. Wilmot has not the indifferent merit of originality in the use of denunciatory language. The quintuple alliance of New York have for weeks and months used precisely such language as the above, and yet within a few days one of its most noted members has had the candor to make the following confession:

"It seems that the emigrant companies that were got up for the purpose of rescuing Kansas out of the hands of the border ruffians are turning out to be mere speculative enterprises for operations in real estate. When the first excitement about Kansas began, a number of shrewd men bought up great tracts of land, laid out villages and towns

on them, drew maps, and then went to work to fight about slavery, in order to advertise the land."

Mr. Wilmot's letter may serve as a medium to advertise the land of the belligerent Lane and the other speculating martyrs in Kansas, but we will be most egregiously mistaken if it makes him governor of Pennsylvania.

## EX-GOVERNOR FOOTE.

We perceive, from an address of the ex-governor to the members of the American party in California, that he has entirely withdrawn from that organization. He will support the administration of Mr. Buchanan, heartily and cordially. He pays to the President, and to the members of his cabinet, the warm and generous compliment which their talents and patriotic antecedents so justly demand. His address will be read with interest, and is as follows:

To the Members of the American Party in California.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have received within the last week or two several letters from prominent and influential individuals among you, asking my opinion touching the expediency of continuing the organization of the American party in California for future political purposes; and I have also received by the last mail from the Atlantic States a formal communication from the highest official source known to the American party of the Union, as a national organization, suggesting the propriety of immediately being taken in this State for the sending of delegates to the national American convention, expected to assemble a few months hence in the city of Louisville. Under such circumstances, I trust I will not appear unreasonably, or be looked upon as an attempt to dictate to others, if I make in this form a declaration of such views as I conscientiously entertain upon this interesting subject. I claim, of course, no special authority or control over the opinions or action of others, but desire simply that there should be no mistake in any quarter in reference to my own particular attitude at a moment so important in the country's history as the present, and especially that there should be no misunderstanding on this point among those with whom I have long honor to co-operate for several years past, and from whom I should most reluctantly separate at this time.

The American party in California, as I have always understood, was originally set on foot by some of the most honest and patriotic men I have ever known, mainly for the purpose of securing a faithful execution of the compromise measures of 1850, of suppressing the agitation of the question of domestic slavery, and preserving the Union itself from the dangers which seemed to menace it from the prevalence of feelings of fierce sectional hostility in two opposite quarters of the confederacy. However it may have been elsewhere, the American party in California has been from its birth an unalloyed and unadorned party of peace and compromise. It has been from its birth with the heresy of abolition or that of secession. "Universal religious toleration" has been with us a cardinal principle; and in regard to the naturalization laws, we have contented ourselves as a party with insisting upon a "judicious revision" thereof. Resolutions on these subjects, and an avowal, in unequivocal language, of an earnest desire for the establishment of a railway from the Pacific coast to the Mississippi river, comprised almost our whole distinctive party creed. We supported Fillmore and Donelson in the late presidential campaign, because under all existing circumstances we thought that the great objects which we had at heart would be more certainly attained through their administration. The presidential contest is now with the history of the past. Mr. Pierce's administration is at an end, and a new and bright era is visibly dawning upon us. Mr. Buchanan has been formally inaugurated, and his cabinet officers have been appointed. His inaugural address has been promulgated among his countrymen, and all fair-minded and unprejudiced men must acknowledge it to be a manly, dignified, and patriotic document. I cannot but regard it as equal in merit to any production of the kind which has heretofore emanated from the federal executive since the days of Washington. Whilst there is nothing in it which has not been gratified and answered by its countrymen, and which is not to be found in some part of that document, and expressed, too, in language most luminous and forcible. It breathes throughout a spirit of genuine nationality and enlightened conservatism; and he denounces sectionalism in a manner to leave no doubt of his inflexible determination to maintain the Union inviolate against all its enemies, wherever located. He pledges himself to do all in his power to suppress the dread question which has for so long a period disturbed the peace, and put the republic itself in jeopardy. He asserts the old and approved doctrines of the national democratic party of the Union, upheld by its members in the days of Jefferson, of Jackson, and of Polk; and he proclaims boldly and unmistakably the great principle of non-intervention, as first promulgated by Gen. Cass in his Nicholson letter, and afterwards embodied in the democratic platform of 1848, and in the compromise measure of 1850, in the support of which a Clay, a Webster, a Cass, and a Dickinson established claims to the eternal gratitude of their countrymen. The new President evinces an affectionate and truly statesmanlike solicitude for the welfare and advancement of our own favored portion of the continent, which should call forth a grateful response from every citizen, and country-place in California.

The candidates whom I have chosen are just such as the republic demand at this moment, and with whose selection the whole country will, and ought to be more than satisfied. They are all able and tried men, and each of them, on different grounds, may well claim the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens. They need no commendation at my hands, and it would be justly viewed as presumptuous in me to undertake a specific delineation of their virtues and qualifications. This, though I hope to be pardoned for saying that such a cabinet as Mr. Buchanan has formed, with such a man as Lewis Cass, of Michigan, at its head, and such political views as are announced in the inaugural, should command universal consent, and give us the most confident assurance that for the next four years at least the republic will be in the enjoyment of complete repose; that its great domestic interests will be carefully guarded and assiduously promoted, and the honor of the American nation be wisely and fearlessly maintained in every quarter of the globe.

Such are my deliberate views; and I have, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that I can see no propriety in attempting to keep up the distinctive organization of the American party either in California or elsewhere. At any rate, whatever may be the action of others, I shall myself yield to Mr. Buchanan and his administration as hearty and true support as it would have been possible for me to accord to them had I ever so actively participated in elevating them to the high official places which they hold. I have the honor to be, most cordially and respectfully, your fellow-citizen.

H. S. FOOTE.

ACCEPTANCE OF GEN. HARRIS.

It will be seen from the following letter that Gen. Harris, recently nominated for governor of Tennessee, accepts the position to which he has been called by the general acclamation of the democracy of that gallant State:

MEMPHIS, April 29, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your note, advising me of my unanimous nomination by the democratic convention which assembled at Nashville on the 15th instant for the office of governor of the State of Tennessee at our ensuing State election, I have had the honor to receive.

Profoundly grateful to the democracy of Tennessee for the distinguished honor which this nomination confers, and to the friends of the Union who have so liberally acted in support of the nomination, I feel it my duty to express my appreciation of the confidence which they have placed in me, and to assure them that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the satisfaction of the people.

I have the honor to be, most cordially and respectfully, your fellow-citizen.

Wm. H. Polk, D. M. Key, and Hiram Tilman, Committee.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

We are requested to call the attention of persons interested to the terms of the advertisement for proposals for the Washington aqueduct.

There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the time of receiving proposals. Proposals will be opened at noon of the 7th instant, and all bids received before that time will be considered.

A new democratic paper, called the Times, has just been commenced in Paducah, Kentucky, by W. L. McGary, esq., late of the Paducah Democrat.

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

## STATE DEPARTMENT.

Establishment of a Cotton Manufactory in Nassau.—Stock Exchange, &c.—An attentive correspondent at Frankfurt, under date of April 6, writes as follows:

"The recent elevation of the rate of discount by the Bank of England has been followed by a similar measure on the part of the Bank of Frankfurt, which from to-day advances its rate from 3 1/2 per cent. to 4 per cent. The stock exchange begins to appear a little gloomy, particularly on account of the depressing influence of the Berlin Exchange. It is rumored that the Prussian government is on the eve of following the example of Bavaria by forbidding the circulation within the kingdom of the notes of the several credit banks. Such a step would be a very severe blow to the Banks of Darmstadt, Meiningen, &c., the shares of which are sinking from day to day. Money has become rather scarce at Berlin, owing to the numerous instalments payable on bank and railroad shares, and the condition of the Berlin money market is immediately felt at Frankfurt. The French Austrian railroad stock is suffering from a constant diminution of its revenues; whilst, on the other hand, the receipts of the Palatine railroad are constantly increasing. The augmentation for the month of March amounts to 47,000 florins, (viz. from 148,000 florins to 195,000 florins,) and the stock has an upward tendency. The shares are quoted at 48 per cent. advance. A great cotton manufactory is to be established at Obernell, in the Duchy of Nassau, but near to this city. The project has just been decided upon. The capital is three millions of florins, one-half of which is to be issued immediately. The managers are bankers and merchants of Frankfurt, of capital and great respectability; amongst them Messrs. Philip Nicolaus Schmidt and Rigaud, A. Meyer, Beiss Brothers, Ziegler, De Barry, &c., &c. The facilities now open for bringing cotton to this place, the low price of labor, and the constant and immense neighboring demand for the manufactured material, are circumstances greatly in favor of the success of the new enterprise."

Deaths from Yellow Fever.—Capt. Samuel I. Martin, of the barque "Linwood," of Baltimore, died on board of his vessel, of yellow fever, at Rio de Janeiro, on the morning of the 9th March, at 5 o'clock. Captain Martin was a native of the State of Delaware, and was twenty-six years of age on the 14th of February last. The United States consul at Rio de Janeiro, with the approval of the consignees, has appointed the first officer, John B. Clement, as master of the barque.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS.

The Territory of New Mexico.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from D. Merriwether, governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico, in which he states that the reports made by the Indian agents disclose a gloomy state of affairs in that Territory. The cause of the difficulties which exist between the settlers and the Indians is the murder of Costalis and another Apache during the last winter, and the murder of a Utah, and his wife in February last by the citizens. The governor was inclined to the opinion that but little effort had been made to arrest the murderers in either case. He did not think there was much danger of the people taking vengeance in their own hands for the loss of the cattle, and to pay for the death of two Utah Indians, as stated by one of the Indian agents.

He had returned from the Nevada country on the 21st ultimo, after an absence of twenty-two days from the superintendency. These Indians profess friendship, and assured him that they would not attempt to take vengeance for the boy killed by the Mexicans, and he had faith in their promises. The Indians told him that the depredations charged against them were committed by a few bad men, who had left the tribe long since, and that whenever our troops were ready to make war upon them they would furnish guides to point out where these rascals were.

A portion of the remains of the late Agent Dodge had been found near the place where he was supposed to have been captured, and an expedition was to have started on the 1st inst. to punish his murderers, and this and other crimes heretofore committed. The remains found were fully identified, and buried at Fort Defiance.

Lands Sold and Located in Wisconsin.—The quantity of public lands sold and located in the State of Wisconsin up to the 30th June, 1856, exceeds nine millions of acres.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Naval Engineer Board.—There are twenty candidates before the Naval Engineer Board, now in session in this city, for promotion, and about twenty-five for admission into the board.

## SECRETARY TOLUCEY.

The Philadelphia Argus says: "The new Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Isaac Toucey, is winning deserved commendation for the zeal and energy with which he is devoting himself to the laborious duties of that position, and the interest he is manifesting in every department of the service. The orders recently issued by the department in reference to the officers retired or dropped by the naval board, and the course of the Secretary with reference to the various courts of inquiry, clearly indicate his anxious desire that no injustice may be done to even the most humble officer, and that the advantage and efficiency of the service may be promoted by the proceedings now in progress."

Hon. J. GLANCEY JONES.—We are gratified to learn that the Hon. J. Glancey Jones has so far recovered from his recent very protracted illness that he purposes visiting Washington in a few days, and that he will be able to attend to the prevalent hotel disease at Washington he has not passed four consecutive days without feeling its direct and weakening effects.—*Phila. Argus.*

Mr. Jones arrived in this city on Saturday last. Although still an invalid, his numerous friends throughout the country will be gratified to learn that he is slowly, but surely, recovering from the disease which has so long prostrated him.

## THE BURDELL MURDER.

The trial of Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, charged with the murder of Dr. Burdell, was commenced on Monday morning before Judge Henry E. Davies. The circuit court-room was crowded with spectators. The New York Daily News says:

"Mr. Eckel is of course to be tried upon a separate indictment. He and his counsel, however, were present. He was gently dressed, and was in no manner remarkable-looking in any way. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham, in company with her two daughters, who were seated in the railing, to the right of the judge. She was attired in deep mourning for the death of her reputed husband. Her daughters also were dressed in the emblem of grief. A child craped veil covered the face of Mrs. Cunningham, while her daughters wore brown veils which were equally impenetrable."

Notices being given that the indictment would be called up, the same paper adds:

"Judge Dean, one of the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, replied that the prisoner was ready. Mrs. Cunningham was then led forward from the place she had occupied during the progress of the preceding preliminary proceedings, and took a seat beside her counsel. She removed the heavy cape veil which had covered her face, and immediately entered into a brief conference with Judge Dean. A view of her features was thus afforded. Her back being turned to the principal portion of the audience, a limited number only were afforded the gratification of gazing on them; she did not appear agitated, yet she wore quite a solemn and gloomy aspect. A blush of a rather deep hue was manifest on her cheeks. It seemed to be somewhat artificial, though it gradually diminished in color as the evening drew on."

The whole of Monday and yesterday was spent in empanelling a jury.

Since the adjournment of the Indiana legislature Gov. Willard has been importuned to call an extra session, so that the appropriations can be made, the benevolent institutions supported, and other important matters attended to. The governor has published a manifesto to the effect that, when the members of the legislature shall give assurance that they will discharge their duties, he will call them together, but not otherwise. Sensible.

## [Dial Five Penns.]

A Dubuque exchange states that the river at that point is in a fine stage of water, and boats are constantly arriving and departing.

## THE AMENDED DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.—ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The American newspapers, which appear to possess some extraordinary means of fathoming the mysteries of diplomacy, have recently published the amended version of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. The object of that treaty, it is well known, was to settle, in a friendly manner, the various questions which have arisen between the two countries relative to Central America. The American minister at the Court of St. James applied himself to the task in a most considerate and conciliatory spirit, and the treaty, as originally prepared, was creditable to the moderation and justice of both contracting parties. But the Senate of the United States possesses the power of confirming, rejecting, or altering treaties, and this power (if we are to accept the version of our contemporaries) appears to have been exercised by that body in a spirit not altogether so friendly to this country as we in England have a right to expect. The general scheme of the treaty was to settle the boundaries of the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to apportion a territory for the Mosquito Indians, and to provide for the appointment of commissioners to carry the provisions of the treaty into effect. By article three the Mosquito Indians within the territory limited to them were to be empowered to make laws and to exercise the ordinary powers of government with respect to all persons within the same, or "to such persons who had connected themselves with them." The Senate have introduced words which qualify the clause by excluding British influence—a provision which seems to be unnecessary and impolitic when the long connexion which has subsisted between England and the King of Mosquito is considered. Next, the clause which proposed to confirm all bona fide grants made by the government of Mosquito of lands "heretofore possessed by the said Indians, and lying beyond the limits of the prescribed territory," is struck out, and also the article by which Great Britain and the United States were to bind themselves—in case the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica should refuse to accept the arrangements made by the treaty—not to propose nor consent to any other arrangements more favorable to the refusing party or parties. These alterations may not be very important in themselves; but they nevertheless show the careful and deliberate manner in which the Senate has endeavored to counteract British influence, not only in the Mosquito territory, but in Central America generally. In the separate articles which follow the treaty, an attention has been made which will permit the extension of slavery to the Bay Islands, a colony which Great Britain, by a recent convention, has ceded to the republic of Honduras. The clause, as it originally stood, was, that the islands and their inhabitants of Ruatan, &c., situated in the Bay of Honduras, having, by a convention dated in 1856, been constituted and declared a free territory under the republic of Honduras, "the two contracting parties mutually engage to recognize and respect, in all future time, the independence and rights of the said free territory as part of the republic of Honduras." The convention between England and Honduras expressly declared that slavery should never exist in the "said free territory." The Senate, however, has introduced words which provide that the governments of England and of the United States may recognize the sovereignty of the Bay Islands in Honduras without being bound by the express condition of the convention which prohibits slavery in those islands. No one can be surprised that, when the Supreme Court of the United States solemnly pronounces a decision which proclaims that no free man of color can be a citizen of the American republic, the Senate should endeavor, by every ingenious artifice, to promote the extension of slavery in a region so remote and so insignificant as the Bay Islands territory. It rests with the government of England to determine whether it will permit the solemn engagement into which it has entered with Honduras to be ignored at the dictation of the Senate.

It would in reality seem that the South has embarked in a career which must ere long be fatal to the permanency of the Union. The decision of the Supreme Court altogether ignores not only the articles of confederation, but the constitution of all the northern States. In Massachusetts it has been decided that all persons of color descended from African slaves by the constitution of 1780 were made citizens of the State, and that such of them as have had the necessary qualifications have held and exercised the elective franchise from that time to the present. The same principle has been acted upon in New York, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. What position will the free-colored population in those States hold for the future? They must either remain outlaws, paying taxes, but invested with no political rights, or pass over to Canada, where, under English laws, they will enjoy ample protection and ample freedom. It is truly melancholy to witness the judiciary and Senate of a great nation influenced by a chronic policy which must degrade the name of republic in the eyes of every Christian people. It may be admitted that slavery is a curse, an involuntary legacy, a *damnum* easily get rid of; but that they should endeavor to extend the system into the free North, and endeavor to introduce it into islands on the coast of Central America, must afford matter of deep and lasting regret to every one who wishes well to the United States themselves. Before the Declaration of Independence the free black possessed the rights of a British subject; but under a republic, however useful he may be as a member of society, he is consigned to political slavery—to hopeless and abject political degradation. This contrast cannot fail to be suggestive as well as instructive.

## THE RECENT MURDER NEAR NEWBURG.

The New York papers of yesterday are filled with accounts of the recent murder near Newburg. The Sun says:

"The coroner's investigation into the mysterious affair of the young lady found murdered on Thursday morning last, in a field about six miles from Newburg, confined on Friday and Saturday. A large number of witnesses have been examined, several of whom identified the body as being that of Miss Sarah Bloom, a young lady who had been residing at Shawangunk, and who was found by the coroner's jury, when found, was nearly naked, the clothes probably having been removed for the purpose of preventing recognition. A sister of Miss Bloom testified from a seat on the face, and some other marks which she pointed out, that it was that of Sarah. The investigation, which is still being continued, it is to be hoped, will yet succeed in bringing the truth to light. The excitement among the people in consequence is very great."

In addition to the above, we notice the following telegraphic despatch:

"NEWBURG, May 4.—Miss Sarah Bloom, who was supposed to have been the murdered person found near Newburg, returned here yesterday alive and well. There is no clue yet either to the murderer or murderers. Several witnesses on the coroner's inquest swore to the body being that of Miss Bloom, and her return alive had well occasioned great surprise. The remains are still unrecognised."

The difficulty in the Young Men's Christian Association of New York city is caused says the Boston Post by politics—slavery, Fremont, and freedom having been introduced by the fanatics, and rejected by